

The Army Bulletin.

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Winchester:

Saturday Morning, Aug. 16th.

War Between England and Japan.

The late foreign news inform us of the threatening aspect of affairs between England and Japan, growing out of a demand made by the English authorities, upon those of Japan for satisfaction for the murder of English subjects in the latter country. Matters portend an appeal to arms. Should war between these countries occur, it will be a fine opportunity for our Government to display and practically illustrate English neutrality, as shown by her in the present war between the North and South. It might be found convenient to open our ship-yards to the Japanese, and, possibly, under the peculiar garb of the people of Japan, our country could produce jack-tars bold and reckless enough to man several privateers flying the peculiar colors of that peculiar people. English commerce, the greatest source of Her Majesty's wealth, would be the natural prey of such vessels, while the coast of California offers near and safe ports into which prizes could be run and disposed of. Verily, should war occur between those two powers—and it is imminent—England has established a bad precedent in neutrality. Retaliation in kind by our Government is about the only policy to adopt, under such circumstances, to show England that America, though distracted by civil war, is yet a power among the nations, and capable, notwithstanding, of redressing, as in former times, the wrongs done her by the mother country.

Gen. Meade's Resignation.

It is rumored that Gen. MEADE intends, or has tendered his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac. There is an unaccountable fatality attending the commander of that army, which sorely puzzles the people at large. It seems that a political condemnation, attaches to the man who accepts that position, no matter what his standing previously. Gens. G. K. Warren and Banks are now talked of for commanders of the Army of the Potomac, in case Meade's resignation is accepted.

Report of Grant's Operations.

The report of Grant's operations from the day he assumed command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of the same, is published in the *Official Gazette*. He says from observation of the present Volunteer army of the United States, there is nothing called for men to do that an accomplished adept cannot be found for the duty required. He expresses thanks for the good fortune in being placed in co-operation with Admiral Porter, who exhibited such interest in the work, and with hearty and energetic support, and showed the greatest readiness to perform all that was to be done, no matter what risk to be taken.

Last week we issued some 3,000 copies of the *Bulletin*, but that amount did not supply the demand by half, not having a single copy left to send to our own friends.

Another good order from Gen. Rosecrans will be found in this week's issue.

The night police of Pittsburg are on a strike for higher wages, and have not been on duty for several days past. The consequence of this is an alarming increase in all kinds of rowdiness, robbery, and crime. On Monday night thirteen knock-downs and highway robberies occurred, besides a number of hotels attacked with paving stones, and many glass fronts smashed in. The saturnalia of rowdiness continued throughout the night, but only one arrest was made. Quite a number of merchants and others have employed private watchmen to guard their property, paying them as high as four dollars a night.—*Louisville Journal*.

Night police on a strike for higher wages, and have not been on duty for several days past. Well, we think it time for them to strike if night police are forced to go on duty day and night too.

Kentucky Elections—The Result

The Frankfort Commonwealth of Monday says:

By an arrangement with the county court clerks of the State, to furnish us an official list of votes cast in their respective counties, we have thus far, been enabled to publish the returns from fifty-eight counties. In these 58 counties Judge Bramlette has received 45,913 votes and Mr. Wickliffe 12,939—showing a majority for Judge Bramlette of 32,974 votes.

There are yet 52 counties, to be heard from, which will increase Bramlette's majority from 45 to 50,000 votes. We trust the rebel sympathizers in old Kentucky will be contented for a time, at least.

The following are the members of Congress elected:

1st District—	Lucian Anderson, Union.
2d " "	Geo. H. Yeaman, Union.
3d " "	Henry Grider, Union.
4th " "	Aaron Harding, Union.
5th " "	Robert Mallory, Union.
6th " "	Green Clay Smith, Union.
7th " "	Brutus J. Clay, Union.
8th " "

Another Invasion of Kentucky.

We this morning conversed with a highly intelligent gentleman, a resident near Knoxville, East Tennessee, who gave us some important information in regard to anticipated movements of the rebels during the approaching autumn months.

He states that he has had many opportunities to learn the plans of the rebels, and that he is convinced, from positive information, that they design invading Kentucky in large force, as soon as the corn shall have become dry enough to grind into meal, and for feeding purposes. The plan for this invasion, he is satisfied, is fully matured, and Louisville is the main point aimed at. Our informant says that the rebels are confident of their ability, when Rosecrans shall commence his movement in Georgia, to easily occupy that portion of Kentucky West of the Kentucky River, as they are promised assistance from sympathizers, and do not doubt that it will be afforded.

We are fully convinced that this is the rebel programme, as we have had intimations frequently, from other sources to the same effect.—[*New Albany Ledger*, 18th.

The moral effect.—The Massachusetts papers, secular and religious, almost without exception, urge the propriety of all drafted ministers going to the war. They think the moral effect would be such as to reassure and encourage thousands of hesitating, doubting minds. They also urge wealthy young men who are drawn to also go, for the same effect.

Why are coals and ambition alike? Because they both burn in a grate.

MORGAN'S GANG DISGORGE THE PLUNDER:

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The prisoners of Morgan's force in Camp Morton have been compelled to disgorge the money they stole during their raid, and we presume it will be handed over to Gen. Burnside to distribute among the citizens of Ohio and this State who have been plundered.—We did not learn what amount had been obtained, but as nearly every man had a pretty considerable pile, it will probably go a good way toward repairing the robberies. In some cases, however, we heard the prisoners, after they learned they were to be made to surrender their plunder, gave their money, or a portion of it, to the soldiers on guard, preferring that they should have it to letting it get into the hands of the authorities. One man, we are told, had a \$20 "greenback" hid in the bowl of his pipe. No doubt a good many have managed to save something, but it will be got at some time or other.

Among the prisoners was one found with a parole from General Milroy in his pocket, which was still undischarged. When the paper was first found and before it was opened, he asked with assumed indifference, that it should be returned, as it was only a note of hand which he held against a friend, and he didn't want to lose it. The examining officer said, "Then it will make no difference if we look at it." The prisoner when he found himself caught in the fatal net of a violated parole, tried to get out by saying that it was the parole of a friend with whom he had changed coats a short time since. But inquiry soon revealed the fact that the name was his own. He will be tried by court martial—now in session—and will, in all probability, be shot.

Another prisoner is the deserter from our 66th regiment who joined Morgan at Salem. His chance for a long life is not a bright one.

A case of heartlessness that would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, is related of one of the prisoners whose father went out to the camp to see him with a pass from Gen. Burnside. We may remark, by the way, that no one is allowed in the camp on any pretext, and it will be of no use for anybody, without General Burnside's pass, to apply. The father, as soon as he saw his son, grasped him in his arms, and with uncontrollable emotion begged him to take the oath of allegiance and get his release. The hopeful young scoundrel said "he'd be d—d if he would." The old man, with many intreaties, and all the earnestness of a father begging for a son's salvation, continued to urge him, but it was met by a resolute and even unkind refusal. At last the father's grief overcame him and he fainted. The son turned away, and remarked as he stepped off, "Never mind he'll soon get over it."

Gen. Toombs passed through Macon, Ga., a few days ago, on his way to his plantation in Southwestern Georgia. He remarked to one of the clerks at the Brown House, speaking of the high price of provisions, that where he stopped the night before the proprietor of the house would not allow him to settle his bill until he was about to leave, alleging that provisions might rise before morning.

H'D QRS. DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND, Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 15th, '63.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 199.

I. It is the earnest desire of the General Commanding that all peaceable, as well as loyal, citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to persons and property; that they should resume the exercises of their political and civil rights, under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee, numbers of men have left their army; they, and others scattered through the country, are in danger of being assembled into lawless bands for theft, pillage and violence, under the name of guerrilla warfare.

To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the General Commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform and subject themselves to the duties and restrictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigades and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no person within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a state of plunder, rapine and murder, under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty the General Commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and, unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas.

To this end they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes or the capture and punishment of the offenders.

They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defence, whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the Department Commander deem it practicable, without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders, No. 175, for the terms upon which it will be allowed.

BY COMMAND MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANS.

Why is everybody's pantaloons too short? Because their legs stick through them as much as two feet.

"Can you tell me, Billy, how it is that the Chanticleer always keeps his feathers so sleek and smooth?"

"No." "Well, I'll tell you. He always carries his comb with him."